

Among the speakers addressing the 8th annual convention of the Union of Alberta Municipalities in Calgary June 22 and 23 will be Premier Aberhart, Hon. Lester MacKay, Minister of Municipal Affairs, Dr. Robert Stewart, President of the University of Alberta. While the Government members are expected to speak on governmental topics, Dr. Stewart has announced he will speak on reconstruction.

Civil servants not eligible for holidays with pay because they have been in the service less than a year, will suffer no financial loss through absence at military camp as members of the Reserve Army. An order-in-council issued this week provides for the government making up the difference between army pay and salary lost through attendance at camp. A similar order was passed last year.

Passenger car licenses issued this year now total \$7,000, according to government figures. During the fiscal year ended March 31, the total was \$6,000, so there are at present 9,000 less cars on the road now than at the peak of the season last year.

The provincial department of public works is planning to build a 30-mile stretch of road west of Grande Prairie to enable driving equipment to be moved to all projects. Under the B.C. plan, moisture conditions for the three prairie provinces, as a unit, on stable land which was seeded to wheat last year 103 per cent of normal, and on lands that were waterlogged the condition is 91 per cent of normal. The total moisture condition in Alberta on June 1 was 90 per cent of normal, compared with 85 per cent last week and 80 per cent a year ago.

FEAR FUEL SHORTAGE WILL CURT ROAD WORK

Impending gasoline shortage may affect the provincial government's road maintenance program this year. Recent report from the east indicated that the Alberta fields may be required to supply the fuel requirements for the prairie provinces. At present the production in this province is little more than sufficient to meet Alberta's requirements alone. Thus, if the supply has to take care of the other prairie provinces, there might be stiffer competition.

Provincial officials fear that any drastic curtailment of the fuel supply will result in the difficulties of carrying on road work.

At this season of the year road crews usually are engaged upon the government's current program. In these operations considerable fuel is required for the operation of road machinery.

The situation is being watched by the Alberta Motor Association, as recognized that proper maintenance of highways is essential, not only for purposes of the war effort but also for the efficient movement of vehicular traffic.

FINDS TOWN-GOLD NUGGET

DAWSON, Y.T.—Louis Nadeau of Chief Gulch has brought in one of the largest gold nuggets ever found in the district, a seven-pounder, worth \$12,000.

Nadeau, veteran prospector, has mined on Chief Gulch, a tributary of the famous Edson Creek, since the Yukon gold rush days of the late 1800s. He has found large nuggets previously, but not to compare with the one now on display in a Dawson jewelry store.

PLASTIC UTENSILS

- PLASTIC SALAD SET 45c
- PLASTIC COMBINATION SET, 3-piece, 45c
- PLASTIC FOOD GRATERS 45c
- PLASTIC CAKE AND PIE SERVER 45c
- PLASTIC PICKLE FORT 15c
- PLASTIC BUTTER KNIFE 15c
- PLASTIC FRUIT JUICER 20c

YOU'LL DO BETTER AT THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE RED AND WHITE STORE

Life Insurance Agent: "Do you want a straight life?" Applicant: "Well, I like to step out once in a while."

- FATHERS' DAY, SUNDAY, June 21st**
- Court's Fathers' Day Cards 5c; 10c; 15c
 - Humatic Tobacco Pouches, 1.25; 2.00; 2.50; 3.00
 - Medical Pipes, each 1.25
 - Military Brush Sets 1.25 to 4.50

FREEZER-FRESH ICE CREAM IS DELICIOUS
Take home a pint 25c

McKIBBIN'S DRUG STORE
A.F. McKIBBIN, Pharm.B., Prescription Specialist, CARBON, Alta.

MOISTURE CONDITION IN ALBERTA BETTER THAN A YEAR AGO

Showers of the past week have added to the splendid moisture conditions in the Carbon district, and crops are now growing rapidly and catching up on their growth after a backward spring. Weeds, too, have been growing rapidly and farmers have had to get to work on their summerfallow early this year in order to keep the weeds down. For this reason considerable summerfallowing has already been finished around Carbon, and it won't be long before the land will need another going over to get the second growth. According to the Seattle Grain Company precipitation report, adding together the rains from April 1st to June 1st, combined with the precipitation which occurred during the three months of August, September and October, and weighing for wheat acreage, moisture conditions for the three prairie provinces, as a unit, on stable land which was seeded to wheat last year 103 per cent of normal, and on lands that were waterlogged the condition is 91 per cent of normal. The total moisture condition in Alberta on June 1 was 90 per cent of normal, compared with 85 per cent last week and 80 per cent a year ago.

CARBON AND DISTRICT NEWS NOTES

Pte. Jack Garrett is spending a few days in town and district on leave.

The past week has been warmer and 80 per cent of the shade was reported.

Mr. and Mrs. Garret Tighe of Didsbury were Sunday visitors in Carbon.

Alfred Holvik has purchased the Jones Clayton farm north of Carbon and Mr. Clayton and family expect to move to Carbon where they have purchased the J.E. Oliphant place. Mr. Holvik understands that no change will be made, however, till fall.

We understand that Mr. H.T. Sobey, manager of the Crown Lumber Company Yard at Carbon for the past four years, has purchased a general store north of the month to take charge. Mr. Gerald James of Camrose arrived first of the week and is in the town. Mr. Sobey is stationed near the town. Mr. Sobey is a son of the Crown Lumber Co. here.

Mr. Vyring Moorhouse has a letter recently from Victor Kishin, who is with the R.C.O.C. in England. He has been in London and that his brother, Pte. Edward Kishin is stationed nearby, and that he is in the town. Mr. Sobey is a son of the Crown Lumber Co. here.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Perrin were in Carbon last week and moved their furniture to the Macleod district, where they are now residing.

DUKE OF YORK LODGE TO COMPLETE HONOR ROLL

The Duke of York Chapter I.O.O.E. is now busy getting a list of the names of the local boys who have joined the active force, and when completed an honor roll will be made up, listing the names and rank. Any knowledge of boys of this district who have enlisted in any of the armed forces is asked to give the names, including surnames, initials, rank and date of enlistment to any member of the I.O.O.E., or leave same at the Carbon telephone office, so that a complete list can be compiled.

BANK OF MONTREAL CROP REPORT NO. 2

The following is a synopsis of telegraphic reports received by the head office of the Bank of Montreal from its branch managers throughout the country.

General—Wheat seeding is practically completed and 90 per cent of the wheat has been sown. The best progress being made in Alberta. All grains are standing well, but due to cool weather growth has been slow. Moisture is plentiful in Manitoba, eastern Saskatchewan, parts of southern Alberta and Saskatchewan. Western Canada; elsewhere generous June rains are necessary to overcome deficiencies in the soil. Slight frost and cut worm damage have occurred at scattered points. Paces generally are good. Alberta—Seeding operations are virtually completed. Recent rains have improved prospects and surface moisture conditions over most of the Province are satisfactory. Grains are germinating satisfactorily but warm weather is needed to produce rapid growth. Sugar beets are progressing favorably and thinning is under way.

LOCAL ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

Ed Martin, who is driving a truck in Calgary for Campbell and Griffin, spent the week end in Carbon with his wife and family.

Sydney Guttman of the Calgary Highlanders, spent Thursday in Carbon visiting with his brother, Herb, and his uncle, Isidor Guttman.

FOR SALE—Carbon Bakery; location best corner lot in Carbon. Baking can be used for store, or bakery, or anything, \$700, all complete with ovens, electric mixer, pans, etc. Everything goes. Original cost \$1,200. This price—C.H. Nash, Carbon, Phone 11.

Mr. and Mrs. Vyring Moorhouse and daughter have moved to Calgary where they will reside.

Bill Talbot of No. 3 S.F.T.S., Calgary, spent the week end in Carbon with his family.

Mr. H. Heath and Mrs. F.J. Bessant returned home Sunday after spending a few days in East Coulee visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Oliphant.

Pte. David Kaiser, who is stationed in B.C., spent a short leave at his home in the Carbon district.

Mr. Moorhouse's C.G.T. group had a pleasant "hike" last Friday despite intermittent showers.

W.J. Thorburn left Wednesday for Calgary where he will spend a week or so.

Harold Offer, Councilor for the Municipal District of Carbon, has joined the medical corps of the army, according to word received this week.

Mr. W. Poxon of Drumheller spent last Thursday in Carbon.

John McEwen returned last Wednesday from Calgary where he attended a Wheat Pool meeting, as delegate for this district.

Mr. and Mrs. R.J. Fairbairn and Zena, and the Misses Elaine and Marion Torrance of Calgary, spent the week end in town at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S.F. Torrance.

Mr. Milligan and Joyanne took their Sunday School classes on a hike on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. B.C. Downey and family of Carstairs, and Miss Lorraine Downey of Bentley were Carbon visitors Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. A.F. McKibbin left for Calgary on Monday, where Mr. McKibbin is attending the druggist's convention this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Hay were Calgary visitors Saturday.

Mr. L. Brooks of Calgary visited her sister, Mrs. Elliott, for a couple of days last week and returned to the city Sunday evening.

Mr. W. Woods of Calgary was a Carbon visitor the first of the week.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CARBON REGULAR MEETING HELD JUNE 5

The regular meeting of the Council of the Municipal District of Carbon was held in the municipal office on Tuesday, June 5th, with Councilors E.S. Near, C.B. Guyon, J.J. Ohlhauser and J.W. Olsen present.

Mr. Holland, of the Department of Agriculture was present and outlined the district that is expected to be in the future. The Council decided to keep a check on the "hopper situation." The reason given for this was that if they appear to be hatching in numbers the hopper situation will be to wind up poison provided to farmers. Otherwise the bait mixing station will remain closed this year.

A communication was read from the Drumheller Municipal Office, enclosing a resolution which the Council passed, asking the Hospital Board not to enter into any agreement with the town for hospitalization. The reason given was that under previous miners' contracts the Hospital lost money, and should this be the case again, hospitalization would have to be increased.

DO YOU KNOW ? ? ?

That qualified young men can be immediately enlisted as Pilots, Observers, Wireless Operator-Air Gunners, and if of time is required to wind up civilian affairs, posting on leave without pay can be arranged.

That the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan operates 91 schools and 100 flying schools in Canada.

That flights at Edmonton Flying Training Schools are also so numerous that there's a landing or a take-off every 25 seconds.

That "Rainy Joe" is the name given to an RCAF pilot school instructor.

That Airman Pilets (Sergeants) receive \$3.70 per day, are provided with meals, quarters and complete clothing and are entitled to claim dependents' allowance.

That an "Albatross" worn on the sleeve of an airman is actually an eagle.

That men are NOT given exemption for farm work in England unless they are physically unfit for Active Service.

That over 200 young men have graduated from the Pre-Flight school in Edmonton and are now enlisted in the RCAF as potential Observers and Pilots.

That a wing of an aeroplane is called an Airfoil.

That if you are young, physically fit and have been previously qualified the R.C.A.F. needs you.

That the majority of "Chutes" (parachutes) used in the R.C.A.F. are not on the seat.

That you should listen to "Swing Music" on the radio every Sunday night over C.F.R.N. at 7.30 p.m.

Mrs. J. H. Oliphant returned to Carbon Tuesday after spending a few days in Calgary.

A new sun porch is being added to the United Church manse.

There is talk of the Village putting in some cement sidewalk this spring, although nothing definite has been announced by the Council.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT REVIEWED WEEKLY BY MAJOR H.G.L. STRANGE

THE FIXING OF PRICES

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board in order to stop inflation in Canada is attempting to "set" the price of all goods, commodities and products. This has been tried many times in the past, but it has never been successful because prices have always been "set" too rigidly and so in the end the plans broke down. The "set" prices usually broke down because the relationship between supply and demand changed too much to warrant the prices that had been "set". In other words no longer were agricultural products behind the dam and either the price was raised, or the price was lowered to the top!

Mr. Donald Gordon, Chairman of the Prices and Trades Board, is evidently profiting by past experience for he has stated that he realizes that in order to increase the production of any scarce product such as wheat, which is now badly needed, that a higher price must be offered to increase supply.

This policy of increasing fluctuating prices will give the Government policy of price control a far better chance to succeed than past plans of a similar nature.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Gordon evidently realizes that while a price can be set and controlled that it must be changed from time to time to accord with the changing factors of supply and demand, otherwise essential war products may not be forthcoming.

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COFFEE TABLES, several styles—

Prices at 7.95; 12.95 and 14.95

MAGAZINE RACKS, each 12.50

OCCASIONAL CHAIRS, two styles—

Without arms 9.95; With arms 12.95

KITCHEN SUITE, natural finish 52.00

TABLE and 4 CHAIRS, unfinished 13.95

TRI-LIGHT LAMPS, complete 15.95

BUILDERS' HARDWARE STORES LTD.

CARBON'S LEADING HARDWARE
WM. F. ROSE, Manager
PHONE 3, CARBON, ALTA.

CAR CONSERVATION

Do you know the surest, simplest way to help keep your car fit to "Carry On" for the duration? It's to see us about our new Car Conservation Plan—the plan that will ensure lasting service from tires, engine, transmission, all vital parts. Car Conservation costs you very little—saves big repair bills. Applies to all makes or cars, trucks.

GARRETT MOTORS

Phone: 31 S.J. Garrett, Prop. Carbon

Master-General Of the Ordnance Is Operating The Largest Single Merchandising Trade in Canada

Victor Sifton operates the biggest single merchandising business in Canada. As master-general of the ordnance he is store-keeper-in-chief for the Canadian army, responsible for procuring and delivering to the troops all their clothing, personal equipment, arms, ammunition, tanks and vehicles.

The stock-in-trade of the ordnance branch includes everything from such simple articles as shoe-laces to the largest contributions of heavy industry and the most refined and precise contributions of modern science to the business of making war.

Mr. Sifton brings to his task a background of extensive and sound military and business experience. During the First Great War he saw three years' active service in France and rose from subaltern to major and second-in-command of his battalion, the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles.

By personal inclination and family tradition he is a horseman and it is a paradox that in the last war he served as an infantry officer in a dismounted cavalry regiment while in this war he looks after tanks, trucks, tractors, motorcycles and tanks which have pushed horses forever out of armistice.

Defence Minister Ralston took advantage of his offer to serve in any capacity during the present war and called him to Ottawa, first in an unofficial capacity and later as executive assistant. Serving without pay, Mr. Sifton acted as a combatant, a shooter for the minister. He looked into and reported on various problems, one of them of which was:

"That branch was growing by leaps and bounds, and largely on Mr. Sifton's recommendation, the minister obtained the temporary services of Philip Chester of Winnipeg, general manager of the Hudson's Bay Company, as master-general of the ordnance. The time came for Mr. Chester to go back to his company, Mr. Sifton was called upon to take the job. He did not want it but he accepted and severed all active connection with his newspaper, The Winnipeg Free Press, and other business interests for the duration.

Precedent was shattered when Mr. Chester, a civilian, was appointed master-general of the ordnance, a post always considered one for a high-ranking officer. Mr. Chester was not given military rank because his service was to be temporary but the same reason did not apply when Mr. Sifton accepted the post for the duration.

He preferred, however, to serve in civilian clothes and in the uniform of the red tabs of a general. Most of his staff are uniformed officers.

Tall, handsome and well groomed Mr. Sifton is a smooth-working executive. He is at his desk or in conference from early morning until late at night. "There is nothing spectacular about this job," he says. "It is dull, routine work."

His eyes show a sparkle of interest, however, when the question of inventions and improvements in weapons comes up. He lets it be known, without disclosing details, that things are moving and Canadian science and industry have some surprises in store for the enemy.

Part of the job of the ordnance branch is research. It tests out ideas and decides what equipment the army should have. Then it requisitions the equipment from the department of munitions and supply which makes it or arranges for its manufacture. After the equipment comes through it must be inspected by the staff of the Inspection Board for the United Kingdom and Canada, of which Mr. Sifton is a member.

When it passes inspection the job of the master-general of the ordnance then is to deliver as required to the forces in Canada and overseas. Mr. Sifton talks little of his war experiences but the official records speak for him. They show he was wounded by shrapnel at Mesines in December, 1915, while serving as staff captain at brigade headquarters and that on returning to service he took command of a company and ended the war as major and second-in-command of the battalion.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Order for services in the capture of the village of Polles during the advance on Arras in August, 1918. In this attack he not only led his own company with distinction but assumed direction of other units and his company commanders became casualties.

On returning to Canada Mr. Sifton joined the Mississauga Horse at To-

ronto and commanded the unit for a time with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He travelled a good deal, visited China, Russia and Germany, worked at "various jobs" as he puts it and in 1928 became a newspaper publisher.

As a publisher he took a keen interest in the editorial as well as the business side of the business, did a bit of writing himself, reported the World Economic Conference of 1933 in London for his paper, became a director and later vice-president of The Canadian Press.

Wear On Tires

Tires Last Longer When A Car Is Operated At A Lower Speed

By operating a car at a speed of 25 miles per hour instead of 70 miles per hour, the wear on the tires can be cut in half. At a speed of only 40 miles per hour, tire wear is 25 to 35 per cent. more than at 25 miles per hour, says W. Kalfeisch, Agricultural Engineering Section, Field Husbandry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Not only does a lower speed reduce the surface wear on tires, but it also reduces tire breakage, accidents, gasoline consumption and wear on other parts of the machine. By driving at a moderately low speed, one is not so likely to ruin a tire which goes flat or blows out when the car is in operation. Side wall ruptures caused by stones, broken pavement, curbs, or railway tracks can be eliminated by lower speeds and careful driving.

The heavy use of brakes, quick acceleration and the fast turning of corners, which is associated with high speed driving, wastes gasoline or rubber.

Still A Secret

Virus Of Honey Bee Has So Far Puzzled Scientists

There are few secrets left today, but the virus of the bee is one. It was supposed to be fornicic acid, but so far the poison of the bee has defied scientists. It is some sort of albuminous alkaloid toxin. A wasp sting produces local pain, swelling and itching. The bee sting is toxic and affects the heart and circulation. The honey of the bee is the only food that requires no digestion and passes directly into the blood stream. It is a powerful antiseptic also. Applying honey and then a bandage to a cut finger will heal the wound quickly—Maclean's Magazine.

Sound moves 12 miles a minute at sea level.

Indian Motifs Inspire Easily Crocheted Rug

Get your rug cotton and begin on this crocheted Indian rug! It's simple, easy and fun. Pattern 772 contains instructions and charts for making the rug; illustrations of it and other crocheted items.

To obtain this pattern and 20 cents in color (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 115 McLeod Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number.

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"Out On A Limb"



—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

For Troops In Libya

Factories In Britain Rejoined Machines To Make Mosquito Netting

Millions of yards of mosquito netting for the Allied troops in Libya are being made in a factory which in peacetime supplied artificial silk in delicate pastel shades for ladies' lingerie.

When the Libyan campaign began, the British government called for 20,000,000 yards of this netting to protect the troops against the malaria-carrying mosquito, sandflies and other pests. The material had, of course, been produced in Britain for many years by the lace machines of Nottingham, but more than 11,000 miles of it, required at once or sooner, was a tough proposition.

The government, however, was soon relieved of its anxieties for all the owners of warp-knitting machines in Britain met and undertook to adapt their machinery to the job. The alterations called for careful work by expert machinists and many last-minute ideas, but one of the first machines to be adapted was that of a South Wales firm whose name in peacetime was a household word in artificial silk.

TO PROTECT FORESTS

The vulnerability of British Columbia's forests in event of an incendiary attack by the Japanese is a question in front of the B.C. forest branch and their protection has become their special care. During the dry summer months the fire hazard is very great and special patrols have been arranged for to guard against such a contingency.

Retailers are warning the motoring public that anti-freeze solutions may bring as much as 60 to 75 cents a quart next winter—and it will be hard to obtain.

Stretching Sugar Ration

No Sugar Needed To Cut Rububar By This Method

There are various year-round ways of stretching the sugar ration, at the same time keeping monotony out of the wartime menu.

Rububar, now at its tender best, may be canned without sugar, and in this form will take less to sweeten when used in puddings and pies next winter.

Here is the method recommended by the Consumer Section, Dominion Department of Agriculture:

Wash rububar thoroughly. Drain. Cut stalks one-inch pieces. Do not peel. Place in preserving kettle, covering with close-fitting lid. Set over low heat, or in the oven, until sufficient juice is extracted to cover the rububar, which takes about 20 minutes. Pour into sterilized jars, adjust rububar and tops. Partially seal. Sterilize in a water bath for 15 minutes, or in the oven 20 minutes at 250 degrees F., then seal.

Strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, cherries, currants, plums and rububar can be packed in jars—crushed until the juice overflows, then sterilized. (A strong spoon makes a good crusher). In sterilizing allow five minutes longer than the time required when syrup is added. Fruit put down in this way is excellent for pies and puddings.

THE BETTER WAY

The Leithridge Herald says: There are two ways of viewing the gasoline quota question. The first is to ask for the highest possible rating in the hope of getting something close to it. The other is to ask for the lowest possible quota and then try to get along with a lot less.

Of the two viewpoints we suggest the latter as the spirit that will win an about-war.

Waterfalls In The National Parks



Carlton in Jasper National Park, Alberta, Canada

The mountain caribou of Jasper National Park in Alberta, and Glacier and Mount Revelstoke National Parks in British Columbia, is very seldom seen by those whose travels are confined to the motorways. In the summer it lives mostly above timberline, on high alpine meadows far from the steep slopes overlooking them. In winter it comes down into the woods. Park wardens on their lonely rounds and others whom the spirit of adventure takes back into the hills, find a great deal of pleasure in watching the behaviour of caribou herds. The mountain caribou living in the Selkirk and the Rocky Mountains is undoubtedly a close relation of the western caribou that roams the forests farther east. Some herds of woodland caribou range into Prince Albert National Park, Saskatchewan.

Work Of British Commandos In Their Operations Requires Men Of Daring And Resourcefulness

Major, R. V. Boyle, a member of the British Army Staff in Washington, who served on the Commando Operational Staff in England, told the British Commandos in a speech which he recently made in New York.

The Oxford Dictionary gives two rather contradictory interpretations of the word "tough." One is "ruthlessly, turbulent and criminal." The other interpretation—the one required of Commandos—is "tenacious ability to endure hardship, rarely, unyielding, stubborn."

As an example of tenacity, a raiding party, returning to its camp on the French coast, had almost completed embarkation when one of the men dropped his rifle into the sea. It was pitch-dark, but the man jumped overboard and groped for his rifle under eight feet of water. The rifle was a great help to him, as accurate, so his officer caught him by the collar as he came up for air and pulled him back into the boat. Instead of being grateful, the man was furious that he was not allowed to try again.

It was then discovered that during his time in the water, he had been shot in the elbow—the only casualty which the party sustained.

The first foray mentioned by Major Boyle was in France. It was designed primarily to do damage to German communications and to shake the morale of the Nazi soldier.

One night several Germans were riding their bicycles on their way to take over duty in a concrete coastal defence post and they were laughing and talking as they coasted down a hill. As they swung around a bend they were surrounded and not one finished his ride. Now just imagine the feelings of other German bicycle patrols and raiding parties when that story spread around—and they certainly do spread around.

Many such raids have taken place without official or press report from London or Berlin.

In an earlier raid on the Norwegian coast, which Major Boyle describes, the object was to collect the Nazi military commander of the area. The house in which he lived was some miles out of the town. Having landed at night and cut the communications before the Germans knew they had arrived, a party of Commandos previously assigned to this task took a car and drove to the house. They arrived about 3:15 a.m., liquidated the guard in complete silence and then walked to the front door and rang the bell.

It was opened by a servant who found himself facing an armory of weapons. With a revolver in the hand of his back, he was forced to lead the way to the door of the German officer's study, where he was waiting.

With delightful irony, the Commandos knocked on his door. Without looking up, he called "come in" and continued writing. When he

realized that more than one person had come in, he looked up to find himself covered from every angle. The words of the officer in charge of the party, the look of amazement on a German's face was better than any theatre. He and his papers were removed to England without anyone else in the house even knowing that he had got out.

The third raid described was on General Rommel's rear headquarters in Libya. This has been reported in the press, but Major Boyle's account has disclosed details of the fighting which were not told in the earlier story.

The headquarters were located 40 miles behind the German lines and the raiding party landed from the sea at pitch-dark, but the main jump-off overboard and groped for his rifle under eight feet of water. The rifle was a great help to him, as accurate, so his officer caught him by the collar as he came up for air and pulled him back into the boat. Instead of being grateful, the man was furious that he was not allowed to try again.

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The headquarters were located 40 miles behind the German lines and the raiding party landed from the sea at pitch-dark, but the main jump-off overboard and groped for his rifle under eight feet of water. The rifle was a great help to him, as accurate, so his officer caught him by the collar as he came up for air and pulled him back into the boat. Instead of being grateful, the man was furious that he was not allowed to try again.

It was then discovered that during his time in the water, he had been shot in the elbow—the only casualty which the party sustained.

The first foray mentioned by Major Boyle was in France. It was designed primarily to do damage to German communications and to shake the morale of the Nazi soldier.

One night several Germans were riding their bicycles on their way to take over duty in a concrete coastal defence post and they were laughing and talking as they coasted down a hill. As they swung around a bend they were surrounded and not one finished his ride. Now just imagine the feelings of other German bicycle patrols and raiding parties when that story spread around—and they certainly do spread around.

Many such raids have taken place without official or press report from London or Berlin.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Japanese liner Nagaoki Maru sank near Nagasaki May 13 after hitting a Japanese mine, it was announced.

Reports reaching Ankara news agency by way of Stockholm said Germany intended to establish a Netherlands colony of 3,000,000 in Nazi-occupied White Russia.

Striking tribute to the British soldier was paid by a German parachute commander, Capt. von der Heyde, who described him as a "superb enemy."

Paratrooper officers get about 90 cents a day more pay than officers of other army units and other ranks receive an extra 45 cents, Sir James Grigg, war minister, told commons.

A mobile trailer kitchen, donated by Halifax, N.S., has been presented to the local council of Accrington, a Lancashire village, by A. E. Bryan, Canadian trade commissioner.

Number of French nationals who will return to France as a result of closing of the French consular offices in Canada will be small, "less than a dozen," an official of the French legation said.

Canteens donated by Canadians for the use of freemen in Cardiff, Swansea and Bristol were handed over by High Commissioner and Mrs. Vincent Massey in brief ceremonies at Cardiff and in Bristol.

Reuters News Agency said "re-assuring news" has been received in a private report concerning the conditions among military and civil prisoners of the Japanese in Hong Kong.

The London Daily Mail said in a dispatch from Ankara, that King Boris of Bulgaria is virtually a self-confident prisoner in his palace at Sofia, and that his personal body-guard has been doubled.

Scrap Old Vessel

58-Year-Old Ship Was First Armored Vessel To Sail Great Lakes. The 58-year-old U.S.S. Michigan, better known as the Great Lakes as the "Wolverine" is going to war—but not in one place.

It has been decided to scrap the old vessel—the first armored ship to sail the lakes—and divert the metals to the current war effort.

Some quarters had fought the move on the grounds that the one-time pride of the navy should be preserved as a historic relic. But it was pointed out that the "Wolverine" has been permitted to disintegrate in the mud of Mystery Bay in Lake Erie for the past several years.

Child's Play Wardrobe

Shipments under the altered Pacific situation have recently been "pretty skimpy," officials state. It is believed that voluntary restrictions on the amount consumed will soon have to be imposed in order to secure fair distribution of the available supply and reduce the total amount used.

If and when applied, rate rationing will follow the general pattern of present sugar regulations, officials intimate. Through the ration will be voluntary, there would be heavy penalties for violation of the regulations, overbuying and hoarding.

Discussing probable rationing of tea, officials asserted that the voluntary rationing of sugar had secured a success in Canada. Through public co-operation and general enforcement supervision, the system has succeeded beyond the hopes of the wartime prices and trade board at the time it was introduced, officials state.

The Statue Of Liberty

Lord Halifax Says Everyone Should See This Amazing Figure

Lord Halifax was in New York a few weeks ago and did a bit of sight-seeing. He took a boat trip out to Bedloe's Island to make a close inspection of the Statue of Liberty, that huge and familiar torch-bearing figure, the first glimpse of which every passenger on an incoming liner looks for when nearing the estuary from overseas. The British Ambassador was deeply impressed. "Tremendous," he ejaculated. "It is beautiful; everybody should see it."

Probably everybody who goes to New York does see it, but it is not enough to be satisfied with a look from the Battery wharf. Everybody should go over on the ferry and into the statue. As one approaches the island in the boat the statue appears to tower over one like a precipitous mountain. It almost takes one's breath away, but perhaps the greatest surprise a visitor may get is to see human faces peering out of the figure's hat, more than 200 feet above water level. How did people get in there? Then you find that you can slide the statue's head, the whole head, in a special elevator and emerge somewhere in the vicinity of the shoulders then climb up stairs in the head to the hat and the vast perspective of Manhattan. Those who do not make the final climb can look from shoulder height.

There are 200,000 pounds of bronze in this 450,000 pounds figure, the waist is 35 feet thick, the index finger eight feet long, the whole hands 16 feet, the right arm holding the torch is 42 feet long and with a finger 12 feet thick, and the diameter of the head is 10 feet. Forty people can stand inside the head and 12 in the torch. It is the tallest colored steel figure ever made, and took Bartholdi five years to do it. The statue was put together in Paris in 1881, but five more years elapsed before it was bolted on the base on Bedloe's Island.

The Statue of Liberty was the gift of the French people to the people of the United States for what they had done in the cause of liberty everywhere and French liberty in particular. Today, the American people are again fighting for French liberty which the Vichy Frenchmen are seeking to destroy. The Statue of Liberty now almost a mockery—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Shipments are smaller. Voluntary rationing of tea in Canada is under consideration by food control authorities. It is believed that voluntary restrictions on the amount consumed will soon have to be imposed in order to secure fair distribution of the available supply and reduce the total amount used.

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THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson



ANSWER: Both Russia and Sweden. Finland became a part of Sweden about the end of the 13th century. In 1809 it became a part of Russia, but gained its freedom and became a republic after the fall of the Czar.

Air Training Plan Graduates



Graduate pilots from most of the Canadian provinces as well as a group of boys from the United States received their "Wings" at an impressive ceremony at No. 10 Service Flying Training School, Dauphin, Manitoba. The presentation to the large class of graduates was made by Mayor J. R. Bandman of Dauphin. The Commanding Officer of the Dauphin school is Group Captain A. H. Wilson. Names of the young pilots as shown in the picture are: Left to right—F. E. Brooks, Brandon; D. W. Smalley, Wawanesa; C. McInnes, Winnipeg; E. Burton, Macdonald; D. M. Carey, Brandon; R. K. Jasper, Hartney; L. A. Westman, Winnipeg; L. P. Anderson, Minnedosa.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher



"Taxi, lady?"

This Is Something New

English Town Turns Swimming Pool Into Emergency Water Reservoir

Towns whose water supply is threatened by enemy action have been given a novel lead by the enterprising Thameside borough of Erith in Kent.

Erith, says the St. Thomas Times-Journal, has turned its swimming pool into a first rate emergency water reservoir for more than 200,000 people.

Normally the borough draws its water from the vast network of London's Metropolitan Water Board, but recently the local authority thought it prudent to make a survey of all available secondary supplies.

They found 14 deep wells in the district. Eight were used for industrial purposes only, one for both drinking and industry, one for public bathing at the Council's swimming pool, and four were abandoned.

Although the water from three of the deep wells was found to be suitable for drinking, and could in an emergency be worked by British Fire Service pumps, the most prolific source proved to be the swimming pool of 70,000 gallons. The well serving it yields 20,000 gallons of water an hour, and a total of 17,000 gallons of chlorinated water an hour can now be served from the three existing stand pumps.

From this one source, therefore, 408,000 gallons of water can be had for drinking every 24 hours, with 70,000 gallons always in reserve. All stripes are healed, least the day Erith's swimming pool would therefore serve a population of 204,000.

BRITAIN'S FOREST AREA

In the whole world there are approximately eleven and a half million square miles of forest, and of this, two and a half million belong to the British Empire. The only countries that can rival us are Russia and Brazil. Russia actually has more than 10 million square miles of forest as the Empire, and Brazil has two million. Germany contains a very small proportion of the world's forests.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

JUNE 7

FRIDAY: THE DAY OF SUFFERING (2)

Golden text: He was wounded for our transgressions; he was bruised for our iniquities; the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed. Isaiah 53:5. Lesson Mark 15:33, 34; Luke 23:33-46. Compare John 19:25-30. Devotional Reading: Psalm 22:1-5; 14:1.

The Crucifixion, Luke 23:33, 34. When they came to the place outside the city of Jerusalem which is called The Skull (Golgotha, Aramaic, Calvary Latin, Calvary English), they crucified him. "That there might be no doubt about the disgracefulness of the Saviour's sufferings, they hung him between two thieves" (Brooks). "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." This prayer of Jesus was for the men whose duty it was to nail him to the cross, and were casting lots for his garments, but also, we may well believe, for the Jewish Sanhedrin, his long-time enemies, who were guilty of bringing about his death but who acted blindly, without fully realizing the enormity of their deed.

The Mockery, Luke 23:35-38. As the men who crucified him divided his garments among themselves (the headless, the shoes, the outer robe, and the girdle) and cast lots for the seamless inner robe (John 19:23, 24), the people stood around calmly watching and the rulers scoffed at him, saying, "He saved others; let him save himself, if this is the Christ of God, he choose." And the soldiers also mocked and cried, "If thou art the king of the Jews, save thyself," as they offered him the customary drink of vinegar. And there was a supposition over him which read, "This is the King of Jews. It was customary to affix to a cross an inscription naming the crime committed by the one crucified. Pilate could ascribe no crime to Jesus, and he had this inscription written so as to annoy the people, who, as he had said, considered it an insult to themselves: read Jn. 19:21. The inscription was in Hebrew, Latin and Greek, the languages then spoken throughout the civilized world, and it was passed by could read it. "In place of this superscription the eyes of faith were another, 'Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world.'"

Health LEAGUE presents TOPICS OF CANADA VITAL INTEREST

DIET FOR WORKERS

How much should an industrial worker eat in order to attain maximum efficiency in wartime production?

When the Congress on Industrial Health gathered recently in Chicago, Dr. A. C. Ivy, well-known physiologist of Northwestern University, gave the Congress some enlightening facts on a worker's food requirements.

Most men working in munitions plants are on the job at least eight hours a day. Minimum requirement for eight-hour laborers is a diet containing 3,500 to 5,000 calories a day. This is considerably more than a white-collar worker's requirements. Powell men working longer hours require even a greater allowance—up to 6,000 calories above the basal requirements.

As to what the diet should consist of, Dr. Ivy said those items usually on a worker's menu are adequate. If the vitamin and mineral content is sufficient. Heavy muscular work does not increase the requirement for protein but it does increase the requirement for fat and carbohydrate.

However, warns Dr. Ivy, the fat content of a man's diet should not be too large, as some men's stomachs will not tolerate it.

Foods high in mineral content are milk, whole-grain cereal, enriched breads, meats, eggs, green-leaf vegetables. At least some of each of these important foods should appear on a worker's dinner table each day.

Grow Their Own

R.A.F. Stations Go Into Vegetable Gardening On Big Scale

R.A.F. stations are continuing this year the "dig for victory" campaign which yielded such excellent results last summer, writes the London Times Aeronautical Correspondent. A great number of the airfields will be self-sufficient in vegetables. Expansion of the fighter station brought in several acres of virgin land, and the transport officer, a member of a Lincolnshire farming family, borrowed a plow from a farmer friend and spent his evenings turning over the ground with the assistance of volunteers from the air-drome. The extra acreage will enable the station to produce enough vegetables to supply all messes.

THE NEW ORDER

Much of Britain's wartime organization can be made the basis of our postwar endeavor, said Norman Tiptaft, Lord Mayor of Birmingham. "I look forward, for instance, to community schools where the son of the Duke and the son of the Durdnutt will sit side by side in the better England of the future."

MICKIE SAYS—

"THI BOSS SEL THAT BANKERS, RAILROADS, BIG BUSINESSMEN AN' FARMERS ARE GETTIN' HELP FROM TH' GOVERNMENT WHILE TH' NEWSPAPER MAN KEEPS GOIN' IN SPITE OF FOLKS WHO DONT SUBSCRIBE, HAVE THEIR PRINTING DONE OUT OF TOWN AN' SUPPORT ADVERTISING SHEETS."



By GENE BYRNES

BY ANNE ADAMS
What's new under the sun for tiny tots? A four-piece play wardrobe by Anne Adams, made from Pattern 4047 and including overalls, bonnet, playsuit, and bolero.

Pattern 4047 is available in children's sizes 2, 4, and 6. Size 6 overalls and bonnet, takes 2½ yards; 35 inch fabric; playsuit, 1½ yards; 35 inch fabric; bolero and bonnet, 1½ yards; 35 inch fabric.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly: Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man. 2466

REG'LAR FELLERS—Do Not Disturb



FER THE LIVVA HECK? I WISH YA WOULDN'T BOTHER ME WHEN I WANNA READ!



I'LL HAPTA DO SUMMA ABOUT THIS.



AM THESE GALS BEING ORDER DOIT



AM THESE GALS BEING ORDER DOIT



Air Strength Of Nazis Shown On The Decline

London.—Germany's first-line air strength on all fronts can hardly exceed 5,000 machines, the authoritative magazine *Aeroplane* said in a review of the Nazi air position.

"Although the Luftwaffe is still a formidable force which will still be very hard, it is definitely losing that degree of superiority which enabled the armed German forces to gain their spectacular successes of early days of the war," the publication said. "The magazine listed the present distribution of the Nazi air force as, approximately:

Western Europe—About 1,300 operational aircraft in northern and southern France, and Norway, where there are an estimated 300 machines.

Mediterranean—About 1,300 in North Africa, Italy, Sicily, Greece and Crete.

Central Europe—About 600 in Germany and the Balkans, including the night-fighter divisions in Germany.

Russian front—About 1,600.

The estimated total of 5,000 would not include reserve aircraft, or transport. It compared with the estimated 6,500 first-line aircraft Germany had at the start of the Russian campaign, and 4,000 at the end of 1941.

The article noted that flying equipment of Germany's air force had improved in the past year, but added that the introduction of new fighters and bombers could not make good shortcomings in other fields.

These shortcomings as enumerated by *Aeroplane* are:

1. Loss of valuable leaders and experienced pilots.
2. Loss through training.
3. Wider distribution forced on the Nazi air force.

Heavy losses in Russia and over Malta.

4. Curtailed production as a result of R.A.F. bombing.

5. A falling-off of aircraft production relatively to Allied production.

The present German deficiency in numbers is not offset by higher quality equipment, the magazine claimed, and it explained:

"More efficient fighters and bombers can make good a deficiency in numbers only when the opposing air force cannot command airplanes better in quality or when the superior quality can concentrate at a few vital points while the more numerous force is widely scattered."

"Neither condition applies to the Luftwaffe. The Allied air force, using airplanes at least equal in quality and the Luftwaffe now is widely scattered and unable to concentrate as it could in the early days of the war. It must be used to protect territory the Nazis have overrun."

There is evidence, the magazine said, that German girmen of the past have not been able to get the best from their new machines. The older standard British and United States types have shown they are not inferior to the newest German design.

Because of losses, training in Germany had to be accelerated to match the output of the British Commonwealth Air Training plan. Before the war, German pupils averaged 200 flying hours before they received their wings. Now the average pupil gets his pilot's certificate after 100 hours and most operational training is gained in active service.

"No one," the *Aeroplane* continued, "could be accused of wishful thinking if he regarded these facts as a prelude to the final and complete defeat of the German air force."

YUGOSLAV ARMY

Plans Are Being Pushed To Train Force In Canada

Ottawa.—While Gen. Draja Mihailovich and his elusive Chetniks battle the Nazis in the mountains of their native country, the government of Yugoslavia pushes plans for the training of a new army and air force in Canada, to fight the Nazis from the outside.

Dr. Isidor Cankar, first Yugoslav minister to Canada, in an interview with The Canadian Press expressed appreciation of the hospitality recently granted by Canada to the forces of his country.

Dr. Cankar said he hoped training of Yugoslav forces would start soon but declined to say where it would take place. He said there are a considerable number of Yugoslav citizens in various parts of North and South America, some of whom may join their country's forces.

WAR STRATEGY

Would Include Chess In Curriculum For Army Men
Toronto.—Military authorities at Ottawa are being urged to consider chess in the curriculum of training for military men.

Bernard Freedman, secretary of the Canadian Correspondence Chess Association, wrote in the current issue of the association's bulletin that in reply to preliminary suggestions the department of national defence has stated that chess is already a popular game with Canadian persons "and it is encouraged in every way possible." The department added that all the voluntary organizations supplying entertainment and recreation facilities to the men of the forces include chess in their supplies, and the game is played in every concentration where Canadian troops are stationed.

Freedman wrote, however: "We truly think that chess should be part of the curriculum of the training of military men. Chess is a war game. Similar strategy is used in war and chess. This principle is admitted and applied in a very big scale by Russia."

Problems Facing Agriculture In Post-War Period

Toronto.—Retention and expansion markets and recovery of those lost will be the most important problems likely to face agriculture in the post-war period, Dr. J. P. Booth of Ottawa told the Canadian Political Science Association.

Unless agriculture could retain its markets and regain other lost during the war, the readjustment period would be long and painful, warned Dr. Booth, member of the Dominion department of agriculture. It was a question, too, of regulation and control, Dr. Booth said, adding that Canada was not likely to go back to where she was in this respect before the war.

"Trade expansion cannot be achieved without many radical changes," he said. "Deep-seated, vested agricultural interests and narrow nationalism abroad are barriers. It is not too early to begin planning for the days that will follow the war."

In another agriculture paper, prepared by Prof. W. W. Swanson of the University of Saskatchewan, the wheat problem was described as the most difficult and complex one in the Dominion.

"The role of wheat in the post-war period can be as an energizing agent or it can contribute to world paralysis," Prof. Swanson wrote in his paper.

Western Canada faced a wheat crisis of the first magnitude and it could not be said that the war was entirely responsible, he said. Lack of adequate transportation, an acute storage situation, prices and finance were factors but the pre-war policies of the government were largely to blame. Most surplus must be kept under control, both from storage and financial viewpoints, he wrote.

Dr. Swanson outlined some of the difficulties which would be faced in providing hungry Europe with food after the war. For instance, it would require 10,000,000 bushels of shipping to send 320,000,000 bushels of wheat overseas.

FREEZING EGGS

Storage Space In Edmonton Taxed To The Limit

Edmonton.—With storage space for eggs in the shell jammed to the roof in Alberta refrigeration plants with stocks held for export to Britain, Edmonton produce plants started to break eggs for freezing into solid blocks so as to utilize space in freezer rooms held at sub-zero temperatures. All top grade A and B quality eggs, purchased for export are being stored pending facilities for drying the eggs. Since March all eggs must be shipped overseas in the form of powder to conserve ocean shipping space. Construction of a building to house a drying plant in Edmonton was well advanced but priorities for necessary equipment being imported from the United States were still awaited, C. E. Christensen, general manager of the provincial marketing board, said.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

London.—Feeling that historical documents may be given to the waste paper collection, A. W. Clepham, president of the Society of Antiquaries, has appealed to members to see that nothing of such value be scrapped. 2466

HE GAVE US A NEW BREAD



This is Dr. L. H. Newman, Dominion cerealist of Ottawa, who, after years of research, produced the type of bread that is said to be best suited to Canada's wartime needs. It's known as the "Canada Approved Vitamin 'B' White Bread," and contains four times as much vitamin "B" as standard white bread.

SEEK INDEMNITY

Ottawa.—The fifth annual conference of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities adopted a resolution urging the Dominion government to make provision for federally-owned defence plants to pay to municipalities in which they are located an indemnity of reasonable proportions in regard to the taxes which would be paid if such plants were privately-owned.

Victims Of "Boedeker" Raid



Innocent victims of the recent "Boedeker" raid on Norwich are these children, rendered homeless and many of them losing their entire family in the hail of bombs unleashed by Nazi aircraft. They are being cared for by local welfare organizations.

F.D.R. Honors Hero Of Tokyo Raid



President Franklin D. Roosevelt today planning the Congressional Medal of Honor on Brig.-Gen. James H. Doolittle in the White House in acknowledgment of Doolittle's leadership of the sensational U.S. army bomber attack on Tokyo and other principal cities of Japan. Left to right at the ceremony are Lieut.-General H. H. Arnold, chief of the air force; Mrs. Doolittle, and General Doolittle.

ON EQUAL BASIS

Russia Being Brought Into Line With Lead-lease Plan
Washington.—The United States communicated to Soviet Russia the draft of a proposed lend-lease agreement between the two countries.

The draft proposal was handed to Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov by State Secretary Cordell Hull in the course of a 45-minute conference during which, it was understood, other matters also were discussed.

Neither Litvinov nor Mr. Hull disclosed the contents of the proposed agreement. It was learned, however, that its purpose was to bring lend-lease arrangements with Russia into line with agreements already reached with Great Britain and other United Nations governments.

Indeed, President Roosevelt later told a press conference that Russia was being placed on the same basis as everybody else under the lend-lease program. This, in effect, would align Soviet Russia with Britain and the United States in post-war efforts to restore world trade on the principles long advocated by Hull.

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS

No More Cuffs Or Pleated Trousers Will Be Allowed

Ottawa.—Wartime restrictions have hit the sartorial elegance of Canada's army officers. Defence headquarters announces that officers no longer will be allowed to order under trousers with cuffs or pleated fronts. The ruling was laid down in a routine army order as a result of a request by the War Price and Trade Board. It states that although those in possession of pleated trousers with cuffs may wear them out, the smart thing will be to wear the cutless, pleatless style.

WORK IS OUTLINED

Hon. R. J. Manion Tells Mayors' Conference About A.R.P. Job
Ottawa.—Hon. R. J. Manion, director of civil air raid precautions, told the fifth annual conference of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities that A.R.P. work is a responsibility involving every person who is fit to work but unable to get into the armed forces.

With the 20th century change in type of warfare brought about by scientific advance and the ability of nations to attack from the air, he said, two types of defences have developed:

1. Active defence by the armed services, which was the government's concern and which the average civilian could watch.
2. Passive defence by air raid precautions organizations, involving all who are fit but unable to get into the active forces.

"Everyone should contribute something to civilian defence," Dr. Manion said. "A.R.P. is the duty of citizens generally and cannot be effectively carried out by federal or provincial governments alone."

He urged that citizens volunteer for whatever branch of civil defence work they can best do. Municipalities have the duty of seeing to the organization.

Planning Giant Aerial Offensive On West Front

London.—British and U.S. strategists were understood to be mapping a giant aerial offensive in which at least 200 tons of bombs would be hurled upon Germany every night, including new devastating "black bombs" which have never been used before.

The plans for the all-out "second front" aerial offensive which will be inaugurated when British and American strength is sufficiently marshalled, were reported following the arrival in Britain of Lieut.-Gen. B. Somervell, chief of the U.S. army services of supply.

With Somervell was Brig.-Gen. W. Lee, commander of the new air-borne command of the army ground forces and two other generals who will join the U.S. delegation already here.

British and American air experts in consultation were said to be agreed that no technical operating reason stands in the way of plans to send 1,000 bombers over Germany in a single night.

The exact size and nature of the new British bombs which reportedly are capable of knocking down an entire row of buildings cannot be revealed, but they are known to be considerably larger than the 4,000-pound bombs used by the R.A.F. in recent months.

In preparation for the forthcoming big-scale aerial assaults, the R.A.F. is known to have explosives of "gigantic size" larger than anything dropped on Germany so far in the war.

The aerial offensive against Germany when it comes will be spearheaded by big bombers flying in excess of 200 miles an hour and capable of operating at heights of six and seven miles, and carrying five to eight tons of explosives.

In connection with the joint consultations under way here, most Allied strategists are agreed that knockout bombings must be the forerunner of any invasion of western Europe, blasting Nazi industries, supply lines, shipping and even concentrations of German resistance.

ARE NOW LIABILITIES

Belgian Worker Says Overrun Countries Are Wary To Hitler

London.—A Belgian socialist worker told British Labor leaders that "Hitler will be beaten on his own production front as surely as on other fronts."

Speaking at the Labor party's annual conference, Louis de Broeckers described sabotage by Belgian workers and said one manufacturer estimated Belgian production has been reduced by 60 per cent.

"Hitler has found the overrun countries are no longer assets," De Broeckers said. "They have become liabilities. Hitler can take soil, material, machinery, but he cannot abdicate the freedom of free people."

De Broeckers spoke at the close of the second day session, which was devoted almost entirely to routine discussion of resolutions ranging from plans for the post-war world to demands for increases in service men's pay.

Report Farm Labor Shortage In The West

Ottawa.—E. E. Perley (Con., Qb., Appelle) warned in the House of Commons of "a very acute situation in respect to labor" in western Canada when he dealt with the prospects for harvest help this year.

Harvesting conditions would be different this year, he said, as coarse grains acreage had been increased and this meant additional manual labor would be required to bring in the crop.

"We are to have a very acute situation in respect to labor in the west," he said.

The house was debating the war appropriation bill in committee of the whole, with the national war services department up for consideration.

Mr. Perley said farmers had completed their seedling operations under difficult conditions due to shortage of labor. Elements from the western Canadian farms were heavy, while others had left the farms for eastern industrial employment. Women and girls had also left the west, and many of them were from the farms.

War Services Minister Thorson said that consideration is being given to young men who have not been called to compulsory military service because they have been in training in the Reserve army.

Mr. Thorson said it was recognized there were certain "anomalies" in the existing law.

The suggestion had been made that those taking Reserve army training should be pooled with others in the compulsory training ages and made available to call for service in the ordinary way.

As the regulations stand, young men in the Reserve army who attend parades faithfully are not liable to call. If they fail to attend the required number of parades, they may be called to compulsory training.

"Consideration is being given to question of how to deal with men who are presently in Reserve army, and therefore exempted from training while undertaking their Reserve army training in a satisfactory manner," Mr. Thorson said.

A departmental committee would be set up in his department to review suggestions arising from a recent conference with university representatives, officials of national war services boards, and those coming from the house debate.

The National war services regulations would be examined in the light of existing conditions and some relaxation would be expected. Conservative House Leader Hanson said any revision of the regulations should be decided by parliament. Discussion of changes in the house might prove beneficial.

ALBERTA TAR SANDS

Consider Building A Pipeline From The Coast

Ottawa.—Resources Minister Cerrard told the House of Commons that "responsible interests" have considered building a pipeline from the northern Alberta tar sands area to southern centers.

The minister spoke during continued debate on a bill to amend the Alberta Natural Resources Act to secure an agreement on oil lease royalty rates in Alberta.

J. R. MacNicol (Con., Toronto-Davenport) raised the question of tar sands development, and Mr. Cerrard said the first use of the tar sands was in the form of material for road building in the northwestern Jasper National park. There was no longer any question of the suitability of the material for road surfacing, Mr. Cerrard said, it is likely that in the future the tar sands will be an "active proposition" as a source of oil.

Mr. MacNicol said the minister should send experts from his department to northern Alberta with instructions to obtain oil from the sands.

CAPTURE INTERNEE

Pembroke, Ont.—Emilian Hakel, 20-year-old civilian interned at Petawawa in internment camp, was escaped, was recaptured by a member of the Veterans Guard about 15 miles from Pembroke. Hakel previously escaped last April but was recaptured in a few hours.

Tokyo.—A large-scale program to send Japanese colonists, specialists and workers into the conquered territories of the southwest Pacific "to facilitate the development of natural resources" was announced by the government.

CANNING CLASSES

Want Volunteer Teachers To Take A Short Course

Popular success of wartime canning classes conducted in Toronto public schools under auspices of the Health League of Canada has resulted in numbers of requests for similar classes in urban centres throughout Canada and an appeal is now launched for domestic science teachers in other cities to apply to the league at 111 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ontario, for a complete list of instructions to enable them to conduct similar volunteer classes for housewives. These instructions were prepared by a committee under Miss Kathleen Cogges, supervisor of home economics teachers in Toronto public schools.

The tin shortage has greatly augmented the number of Toronto applications for instructions and prompted numerous enquiries from other cities. Dr. E. W. McHenry, chairman of the nutrition committee, points out that because of tin shortage most housewives will attempt a much greater canning program this season and that, in some cases, efforts will be made to can vegetables which should not be canned, except under the most expert instructions. Waste of precious food would probably result, and if improperly canned would be a health hazard. The danger of food poisoning.

Volunteer teachers will be members of the home economics teachers of public schools. The course is short, consisting of two intensive training periods, the first to encourage the canning of fruits and vegetables by the best methods and to discourage hoarding that might result from families canning more than their reasonable requirements.

The second part of the course will be devoted to training in the essentials of adequate diet, and the use of possible food. Students will receive the Health League's 1942 menu, shopping lists and recipes, and a minimum reference card suitable for framing. Government literature will also be available.

Canada Approved Flour

Will Be Used Exclusively In Bread For Army And Air Forces

Put yourself on Army ration! The new Canada Approved flour is to be used exclusively to replace white flour in bread for the Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force, and in preparation of other foods for which ordinary white flour was used formerly, according to Col. R. H. Webb, chief of messing and catering at National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa, and who directs the feeding of Canada's fighting forces.

From six slices of the new bread diet, the individual can get approximately one-sixth of the total vitamin B requirements necessary for health, but the flour is by no means confined to bread.

According to a report received by Nutrition Services, Department of Pensions and National Health, Miss Katharine Middleton, chairman of the "Health for Victory" campaign in Winnipeg, members of the Home Economics' Association in that city did experimental work not only with bread and buns, but also in baking powder biscuits, pastry, cookies, muffins, light cake, sponge cake and flour mixtures such as gravies and white sauces.

This work carried on in the home kitchens with the new flour, is in complete agreement with the work of the consumer section, Department of Agriculture. It was found that the flavor in the baked product was not affected and in thick dough such as baking powder biscuit and pastry, a smaller quantity of liquid was required.

It must be remembered, nutritionists point out, that the new flour is an all-purpose one, and that it is being used in a recipe that calls for white flour, two tablespoons should be taken out of each cup of the Canada Approved Flour.

ON THIRD TRIP

A business man, having stowed away his automobile in the garage and bought a bicycle as a war emergency measure, found it necessary to buy a bicycle for his 12-year-old son, also in order to keep peace in the family.

Father and Mother watched proudly as the boy mounted his new bike and started around the block. On his first circuit, as he passed his parents, he yelled: "Look, Mom, no hands!" Going past the second time, he shouted: "Hey, Pop, no feet!" The lad was longer in making the third circuit of the block, finally he heave in sight and called: "Look, Mom, no teeth!"

MAP WAS USEFUL

A tiny pictorial map on a souvenir cigarette case guided 17 American airmen flying several low-level bombing raids on their escape from the Philippines to the Netherlands Indies.

Ran The Gauntlet

Soldier Of Fortune Aids Norwegianians To Arm Ships

The Lion—Bryan Reynolds, 32-year-old soldier of fortune and former racing stable manager—secretly armed the 11 Norwegian ships which attempted to run the Skagerrack last spring to bring valuable shipping to Britain.

Officially, little has been said about the adventure. The number of vessels plying in at a British port is a military secret. It is known, however, that two were sunk, some were scuttled and others were forced to return to port.

First mention of "The Lion" aboard one of the vessels which successfully ran the gauntlet, was made at the trial of two Norwegian captains, forced to put back to Sweden. They admitted they received arms from Reynolds and this was confirmed by a committee under Miss Kathleen Cogges, supervisor of home economics teachers in Toronto public schools.

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Dutch Patriots

Had A Little Fun With The Nazi Authorities

The current issue of the little digest of Dutch news and views, "Voice of The Netherlands," contains a good story which we pass on. Celebrations of birthdays of any member of the Dutch Royal family are verboten in Holland. It was Princess Beatrix's birthday, and the students of Delft University celebrated it. They rounded up every cat in the town. Around the neck of each pup an orange bow was tied. The cats were all put in a warehouse.

When the company was assembled the Nazi authorities were told by telephone: "There is a secret meeting of insolent patriots in that warehouse." The warehouse was surrounded by the Gestapo—the door flung open . . . and mauling, spitting, and scratching dozens of cats flew in the faces of the Nazis—Glasgow Herald.

Glass Cook Stoves

May Be New Household Innovation During Wartime

Glass cook stoves may be the next wartime innovation in household equipment, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association said.

War priorities on iron, steel and other metals have led stove manufacturers to experiment with non-metallic materials, including glass, as substitutes in the production of the 4,000,000 stoves turned out in this country annually, the association said. Glass, terra cotta and cement are among the materials tried.

Glass and terra cotta stoves already have been produced and use of cement is considered practical, according to the association.

Increase In Revenue

National Taxes Have Made Tremendous Difference, Says Finance Minister

The increase in revenue from national defence tax, personal and corporate income tax and excess profits tax has been 'startling,' Treasury Minister Hildy told the House of Commons.

The increase in personal and corporate income tax alone was \$105,000,000, the minister said. His comparisons were made with figures for the year ending May 31, 1941.

A USEFUL HINT

If you inadvertently tip the ink bottle and spill ink over the surface of your fine mahogany table, don't despair. It will usually wash off without serious damage being done. The finish on the table should seal the surface so that the stain remains on top. Wipe it off with a soft cloth "dampened in a mild soap suds. Wipe dry with a clean dry cloth, using light strokes with the direction of the grain.

The sun loses mass at the rate of 250,000,000 tons a minute. 2466

York Cleans Up After "Baedeker" Raid



Residents of York are shown sorting out their belongings, after their homes had been wrecked during the "Baedeker" raid on the historic city of York. During the raid many ancient landmarks were damaged.

Journalistic Award

Writer On Winnipeg Paper Wins 1942 Canadian Women's Press Club Award

Lillian Gibbons of the Winnipeg Tribune editorial staff was named winner of the 1942 Canadian Women's Press Club memorial award for journalism in the Dominion.

Miriam Green Ellis of Winnipeg, chairman of the award committee, announced that Miss Gibbons' winning entry was an interview with Paul Robeson, "Robeson Sure Soviet Will Fight to Last," published in the Tribune, Nov. 3, 1941.

Entries receiving honorable mention were:

Allison Taylor Hardy of Ottawa for an interview in the Ottawa Citizen; Alexandrine Gibb of Toronto for a Toronto Star story; Florence Randall Lively of the Vancouver Province; and Nella Soudinek-Kerr of Montreal for one published in Paysona Magazine.

Miss Gibbons will receive the award, \$25 and a gold medal at the annual meeting of the C.W.P.C. to be held in Niagara Falls, Ont.

TO REPLACE CUPS

Many British housewives, temporarily relinquishing the struggle to replace broken crockery in the usual manner, are buying beer cans—handfuls of cups—instead of cups which are becoming more and more scarce.

Synthetic Rubber

Falls Within The Category Of Chemical Industries

It was announced from the office of Elliott M. Little, director of National Selective Service, that production of synthetic rubber falls within the category of chemical industries which are not on the list of restricted occupations.

The announcement said that although manufacture of rubber products appears on the list of restricted occupations, production of tires and certain other products was of the utmost importance in the war effort.

Labor in this industry, it was stated, should regard itself as engaged in vital work, and any enticement of labor from such employment by other employers was a violation of the so-called "poaching" order-in-council.

The announcement added that National Selective Service officials throughout the country have been instructed to issue permits freely for employment in the production of such rubber goods and to take every step possible to "make labor available to the rubber industry."

WAVELL RECEIVES HONOR

Decorations of Commander of the Order of the Seal of Solomon has been conferred on Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief, India, by the Emperor of Ethiopia.

South Staffordshires Practice Invasion Tactics



British troops are now being trained on commando lines and invasion exercises are an important part of their training. Pictured as carrying out a battle exercise in Northern Ireland under cover of a smoke screen. During these exercises live ammunition is used to simulate the real thing.

SHORTAGE OF WOOL

More Wool Is Urgently Needed In Canada

Canada needs to produce more wool. With war developments now threatening the supplies from abroad, Canada faces a serious situation. Compulsory reduction in the amount of wool for civilian purposes is necessary. In addition, many more sheep are needed on Canadian farms and ranges in order to augment the wool supply.

One million more sheep are required by 1943. Sheep and lambs on farms in June 1941, numbered slightly over 344 million head, rather evenly divided between Eastern and Western Canada. The minimum number of sheep and lambs aimed at for all Canada in 1943 is 444 million—an over-all increase of roughly 30 per cent.

Good ewes and ewe lambs should be kept for breeding purposes. If Canada is to have one million more sheep by 1943, every useful ewe and every good ewe lamb, particularly the early ones, should be saved for the owner's flock or sold to someone who wishes to increase his holding or to start a new flock, says the Wool Board.

Before the time comes for marketing lambs and surplus aged stock, farmers should pick out the ewe sheep they wish to keep. If there are still good ewe lambs or useful aged ewes that someone might want for foundation stock, get in touch with the nearest district representative of the Provincial Department of Agriculture or the live stock section of the Dominion Department of Agriculture before deciding to send potential breeding stock to market.

Paying Big Price

Appalling Losses Being Suffered By Germans On Russian Front

Certainly, said Mr. Churchill, more German already have been killed on the Russian front than were killed in the whole of 44 years of the last war. "That," he added, "is possibly an under-statement."

Mr. Churchill obviously was speaking from official and accurate information.

On the Great War the German dead numbered more than 2,000,000, according to an official Nazi statement made some years ago. That ghastly figure now has been exceeded on the Russian front alone. Men wounded and sick probably are double this number, although many in this class will have returned to service. How many prisoners the Russians have taken we do not know. Stalin once threatened that there would be none, following the German example in Russia.

Altogether in the Eastern theatre of war the Germans have sustained more than 6,000,000 casualties, material losses in proportion.

From these figures it is quite clear that the German army is a less powerful fighting force than it was when Hitler attacked Russia in the eleven months ago. It may be as shown numerically, but those two million Germans killed in Russia included many of the highly-trained shock troops who enjoy triumphs in the Low Countries and France had given them confidence and experience.

The Russian campaign, moreover, has killed also the carefully-nurtured tradition of German invincibility, and that is something of infinite value to our cause.—Ottawa Journal.

Test Of Ability

British Manpower Is Mobilized To The Highest Point

The war between Britain and Germany has become a test of their respective managerial abilities, says Minister Ernest Brown told Commons.

He described the mobilization of British manpower as an effort to counter Germany's extensive plan of enforced labor in occupied countries.

"No country in the history of the world has mobilized manpower to such a high point as we have had to in this war," he declared. "The great test between now and the end of the war is not a difference between British and German manpower, but a difference between British and German managerial ability."

Revin revealed that the number of persons in the United Kingdom between the ages of 14 and 65 now employed in the armed forces and civil defence industry totalled 22,000, 900 out of a possible 33,800,000.

MAN TOUCH JOB

One of the knottiest jobs ever to befall a man is that of Lowelwyn Griffiths, British government public relations officer on taxation matters, who has to answer in simplest terms the questions that bother income taxpayers.

Used Cars

1937 FORD LIGHT DELIVERY
Reconditioned and good tires.
1935 FORD COUPE, good rubber all round
1929 CHEVROLET SEDAN
1929 CHEVROLET COACH
MODEL "A" FORD LIGHT DELIVERY

Drop in and look these over and
Inquire For Prices

CARBON MOTORS

FORD SALES & SERVICE
Benny Schielke, Prop. Carbon, Alta.

NEW SHIPMENT OF SPORT SHOES

FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY
COME IN AND LOOK OVER
OUR ASSORTMENT

Prices are Reasonable for Quality Merchandise

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Charges are Reasonable

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SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK BY TRUCK

Loads Picked Up Tuesdays

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Soft Water Hauled

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MACHINE REPAIRS

Machine repairs will
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and we urge you to
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in first class condition.

CARBON AUTO SERVICE

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REV. R.R. HINCHEY, minister

CARBON:

Preaching Service 11:00 a.m.

Sunday School 12:10 p.m.

BRISKEER:

Sunday School 11:00 a.m.

Preaching Service 3:00 p.m.

TRICANA:

Preaching Service 7:30 p.m.

ALL ARE WELCOME

Send or bring in any new items
that you may know of. The Chronicle
is always glad to get local news items
and in many cases these are only
available from the people involved.

10% DISCOUNT ON SCHOOL TAXES IF PAID BEFORE JUNE 23, 1942

Ratepayers are reminded that they are en-
titled to a discount of 10% on their School Taxes if
they are paid to the Secretary-Treasurer, Carbon,
before Tuesday, June 23, 1942.

CARBON SCHOOL DISTRICT,
ALEX REID, Sec.-Treas.

THE CARBON CHRONICLE

Issued Every Thursday at
CARBON, ALBERTA
Member Alberta Division Canadian
Weekly Newspapers Association
E. J. ROULEAU,
Editor and Publisher

LOOKING AHEAD

Canadian people may be divided
roughly into two groups at the present
time. One group is spending money as
fast as it comes in. The others are
piling up War Savings Certificates and
bonds as high as possible through
rigid suppression of the temptation to
spend as others are doing.

The spending group is finding it in-
creasingly difficult to buy expensive arti-
cles, as war production increasingly
curtails the manufacture of many
peacetime commodities. But they man-
age to spend most of their current in-
come by the purchase of many articles
and services to be secured at low cost.
Thus, Canadian amusement centres are
finding it hard to accommodate the
crowds. Retail stores are besieged
daily by thousands of men and women
who make a raid on merchandise cost-
ing from 25c up to \$15 and \$20.

There is one certain prediction which
may be made now. When peacetime
the men and women who will be able
to buy new furniture for the house,
new cars, washing machines, radios
and the like, or who will be taking
holiday trips to famous Canadian and
United States resorts, will not be those
who are now spending their quarters
and their dollar bills with reckless
abandon. The spending spree after the
war will be conducted largely by the
people who are now investing heavily in
Government war securities.

It is much easier to buy more and
more War Savings Certificates now
when one visualizes them in terms of
spending money—after Hitler is beat-
en.

SAVING ON WIRE FENCES

Because a single-strand electrically
charged wire on light stakes round a
square mile of pasture gives a saving
of \$4.40 feet of barbed wire, weighing
3,200 pounds, over an ordinary five-
strand barbed wire fence, the Wartime
Prices and Trade Board has arranged
a priority for manufacturers of electric
controllers, for use on such fences.

To give a sharp, harmless shock to
any animal that touches the wire, each
enclosure must have a controller—a
mechanical device that operates a con-
denser coil from a six-volt battery.
Over 25,000 electric fences were
built in Canada last year, and with the
heavy demand for cattle and hogs,
more will be needed this year. The
saving in barbed wire in fencing a
square mile of pasture gives enough
to snare many a German or a Jap,
or provides steel enough to make 100
Ben guns. There is a saving too on
the number and strength of the posts
required.

Many a wife has made her own
marital grave with a series of little
digs.

Mother: "Well, Heckle, do you think
your teacher likes you?"
Heckle: "I think so, mummy, because
she puts a kiss on all my sums."

A judge was having tea with some
friends who had recently been married.
"Have you tried one of my cakes?"
asked the young wife.
"No," replied the Judge; "but I dare
say they deserve it."

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CANADA

Parish of Christ Church, Carbon

The Rev. T. H. Chapman, R.D.
INCUMBENT

Organist, Miss Norah Atkinson
Assistant: Mr. H.M. Isaac
S. S. Supt. Mrs. E. Talbot

12:15 p.m. Sunday School

LOOKING FORWARD

Regular mid-week services Wednes-
day at 8 p.m. and Thursday at 8.30
a.m.



The Fourth Annual
FARM AND HOME WEEK
Olds School of Agriculture
JUNE 22nd to 26th, 1942

Featuring Lectures and Demonstrations Dealing With
Horses, Beef and Dairy Cattle, Sheep and Swine, Poultry,
Beekeeping, Nutrition, Canning of Foods, Etc.

Special Farm Machinery Day, Wednesday June 21

GUEST SPEAKER: PROF. E. A. HARDY,
Department of Agriculture Engineering University of Saskatchewan

EVERYONE IS CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

HON. D. B. MacMILLAN, Minister of Agriculture.

A SPECIAL WEEK FOR RURAL MEN AND WOMEN

HABITS are CHANGING

You've noticed it . . . Canadians are
adjusting their way of living nobly each
day to meet present circumstances. In
this third year of War . . . have you made
your total effort to win? . . . It's total
War. The opportunity to help is yours by
joining others who have sidetracked all
unessential spending to Save for Victo-
tory. Start that War Winning Habit
now—buy more Stamps each week!

Buy WAR SAVINGS STAMPS Every Week!

Space Donated By The
BREWING INDUSTRY OF ALBERTA

Snicklefritz-----



Some people thirst for travel, others
travel for thirst. But not any more;
live and gas restrictions have sur-
eased the spirit, and in some cases
have even flooded it.

A local woman says her husband
claims that he can make a 36 on the
local golf links, but she's from Mis-
souri.

Keep your eye on the ball, especially
if there's a Scotman in front.

And then there's Alibi like who al-
ways claims that the cups aren't big
enough.

Another claims that the cups are not
at fault. It's Percy Edwards' beer
mugs.

"... & B. I. T." that golf ball. Here,
caddy, take these — clubs. I'm through
with golf forever." (Next day) "Well
Mac would you like to go for a round,
I feel as if I could knock 'em a mile
today. (And then the same old story).

An Irishman and a Scotman were
arguing as to which of their respec-
tive countries had the lightest men.

The Irishman led the argument by
saying, "We have men of Cork."
"That may be," said the Scotman,
"but we have men of Ayr."

30-day ROUND-TRIP RAIL FARES to the PACIFIC COAST

VANCOUVER—VICTORIA—NANAIMO
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Liberal stopover privileges

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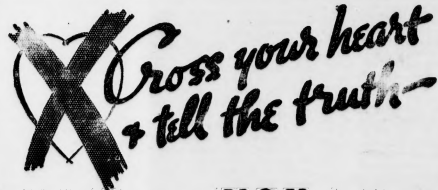
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tween the ages of 18 and 45. There is a place for
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the service by any CIVILIAN RECRUITING ADVISOR . . . Choose the
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